

temporary or short-term, construction-related effects are quantified and presented in this SDEIS. The summary of environmental effects of the Preferred Alternative are presented in **Table ES-1**.

Table ES-1: Summary of Quantifiable Impacts from the Preferred Alternative

Resource	Permanent ¹	Temporary ¹	Total ¹
Total Potential Impacts to park properties (acres)	21.0	15.1	36.1
Total Right-of-way Required ² (acres)	97.2	18.7	115.9
Number of Properties Directly Affected (count)	-	-	501
Number of Residential Relocations (count)	-	-	0
Number of Business Relocations (count)	-	-	0
Number of Historic Properties with Adverse Effect ³ (count)	-	-	11
Noise Sensitive Areas Impacted (count)	-	-	49
Hazardous Materials Sites of Concern (count)	-	-	255
Wetlands of Special State Concern (acres)	0	0	0
Wetlands ⁴ (acres)	3.7	0.6	4.3
Wetland 25-foot buffer ⁴ (acres)	6.5	0.6	7.1
Waterways ⁴ (square feet)	673,757	343,945	1,017,702
Waterways ⁴ (linear feet)	43,852	2,701	46,553
Tier II Catchments (acres)	0	0	0
100-Year Floodplain (acres)	33.7	15.1	48.8
Forest canopy (acres)	479.6	20.3 ⁵	500.1
Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat (acres)	33.4	23.0	56.4
Sensitive Species Project Review Area (acres)	24.5	20.0	44.5
Unique and Sensitive Areas (acres)	139.2	29.4	168.5

Notes: The impacts in this table are for the mainline improvements for the Preferred Alternative. Any impacts associated with the compensatory stormwater management are preliminary and discussed in SDEIS, Appendix C.

¹ All values are rounded to the tenths place

² The right-of-way is based on State records research and filled in with county right-of-way, as necessary.

³ Refer to Chapter 4, Section 4.7 for additional details on the effects to historic properties.

⁴ Refer to **Table 4-25, Section 4.12** for additional details on the impacts to wetlands and waterways.

⁵ Temporary forest canopy impacts are cleared forest in areas that will not be permanently acquired or altered by roadway construction. Replanting will occur in these areas. Impacts will be avoided and minimized, and replanting will be maximized within the corridor as determined in final design.

Blue Text = Adjusted to match Table 4-1, Page 4-3 (11/10/21)

What Avoidance and Minimization Opportunities Have Been Considered for Effects to Environmental Resources?

Since the publication of the DEIS, avoidance and minimization opportunities to historic properties, parklands, wetlands, wetland buffers, waterways, forests, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's 100-year floodplain have advanced through extensive coordination with the regulatory and resource agencies. The Preferred Alternative, with build improvements only within the limits of Phase 1 South, avoids over 100 acres of parkland and hundreds of wetland and stream features. The impacts associated with the Preferred Alternative were avoided and minimized to the greatest extent practicable in all areas at this preliminary stage of the Study, and avoidance and minimization techniques were specifically refined in some areas of sensitive or recreationally valuable resources, such as the NPS park properties around the American Legion Bridge. Refer to **Chapters 2, 4 and 5** of this document for additional details. The effort to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts will continue through ongoing and future coordination with the applicable regulatory and resource agencies. The final avoidance, minimization and mitigation will be documented in the FEIS.